

## Chapter 3 Vocabulary Test/Review

alternate exterior angles  
alternate interior angles  
consecutive interior angles  
corresponding angles

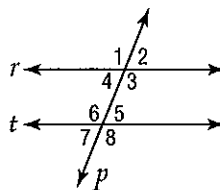
equidistant  
non-Euclidean geometry  
parallel lines  
parallel planes

plane Euclidean geometry  
point-slope form  
rate of change  
skew lines

slope  
slope-intercept form  
spherical geometry  
transversal

Write whether each statement is *true* or *false*. If false, replace the underlined word or number to make a true sentence.

For Questions 1–4, refer to the figure.



1.  $\angle 4$  and  $\angle 5$  are corresponding angles. 1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. According to the Parallel Postulate, line  $r$  is parallel to line  $t$  given  $\angle 3 \cong \angle 8$ . 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Given  $r \parallel t$ , then consecutive interior angles  $\angle 4$  and  $\angle 6$  are supplementary. 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Line  $p$  is a transversal since it intersects one or more lines in a plane at different points. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. When a linear equation is written in the form  $y = mx + b$ ,  $m$  is the slope of the line and  $b$  is the  $y$ -intercept. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Interior angles are located between the lines cut by a transversal. 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. If two lines do not intersect and are everywhere equidistant, the lines are skew. 7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The Perpendicular Transversal Theorem states that in a plane, if a line is perpendicular to one of two parallel lines, then it is parallel to the other. 8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The equation  $y + 6 = -\frac{5}{8}(x - 2)$  is in point-slope form. 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. The ratio of the rise to the run of a line is called its slope-intercept form. 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- In your own words—*
11. Describe what is meant by *rate of change*. 11. \_\_\_\_\_